

The Daily Gazetteer.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 24. 1736.

9th 389.

To the DAILY GAZETTEER.

SIR,

THE *Craftsman* has laboured with all his Might, for many Years past, to fix the Attention of the Publick upon Court Expences, which he calls Mismanagement and Male-Administration; he would make the People believe, that he has foreseen every thing that has hap-

pen'd, and that he could have saved the Nation the greater Part of the Charges they have been at in support of Government for a long time back, would they but have hearkened to him. He has always given them fair Warning, tho' he never declared either for or against any one thing in the World before the Event; and he dares not even now declare, whether our entering or not entering into the Quarrel between France, Spain and the Emperor, would have been right or wrong; or what Step we ought to take at present, supposing that the Peace, now talk'd of, should not take Effect? But whatever may happen in Futurity, he will swear against all Truth and Reason, that he foresaw it, and had given sufficient Notice of it. Now I think a Man of this Cast may fairly be laugh'd at; for whatever his Sincerity may be, nobody can admire his Wisdom or his Foresight.

BUT my great Quarrel with him is, that he has grossly mistaken both the Cause and Cure of our national Distempers. The true and only Distemper in his quackish Way, is *Male-Administration*; and his Catholicon, or universal Remedy, is *changing the Ministry*; or which is the same thing, discarding all the Act, and making him the sole, approved, and authorized State Physician; and for this there is all the Reason in the World, since he would serve the Publick, and cure all Distempers gratis, or for God's sake, and take no Fees.

LET us see a little how he represents the Distemper, and how he proposes to cure it. The Nation in general is greatly corrupted and debauch'd; they have lost their publick Virtue, Faith and Honour; they set up the Trade and Liberties of the Nation to Auction, and will always vote for the best Bidder; and therefore *change the Ministry*, let the King be governed by the *Craftsman*: He would serve the Nation or nothing, or next to nothing, or whatever he took for himself, he would save it another Way.

THE Debauchery and Profuseness of our common People, and such as must depend only on Labour, by making Labour dear, have greatly sunk the Trade both at Home and Abroad; and as Trade must always follow the Cheapness of Labour, and the Frugality of Labourers, you must change the *M—y*. All our labouring People pay at least 120 per Cent. more than they need, or ought to do, upon all the Liquors they drink of any kind, which is a plain Indication for *changing the Ministry*.

THE Parliament would do well to take some Things into Consideration, relating to the necessary publick Revenues, and the Methods of raising them; but the Parliament cannot do this, unless the King would *change the Ministry*; and when he has done it, they would be as much disabled as before. These such-like Arguments, are the strong Reasonings and natural Inferences of the *Craftsman*. Behold the Man, and admire the Patriot! consider his Impartiality, his unblemish'd Integrity, his disinterested Passion for the Publick, without any Regard to himself. View him in every Light, whether private or publick, and then tell me, whether he ought not to be the Sub-Governor of the World, and whether God has done this Nation, or the States of Europe Justice, by not inclining the King's Heart to favour him. Surely his Majesty's Wisdom may be well called in Question, for rejecting such wholesome Advice, and for ruining this Nation, and involving Europe, for want of taking a Man's own Opinion of himself.

BUT I would fain, if possible, draw the Attention of the Publick to the true State of the Case; as I am very sure that I have no separate Court Interest to make, and no Prejudice either in favour of the

Court or Country, as they are divided from each other. 'Tis certain, that tho' those *Interests*, or *Powers* rather, are distinct, and may happen to be Opposites; yet 'tis the true Interest or Wisdom of both to unite, and reconcile themselves for the common Defence and Safety. 'Tis impossible to make a right Judgment between Court and Country, when they seem to be divided, but by considering the Matter fairly, and laying the Blame where it is really due: This I am sure the *Craftsman* has never done, since he has even supposed the Faults to have been all of one Side, and none of the other: He has been very severe upon the Court, and beyond all the Bounds of Moderation, Charity, Justice, or Truth; but he has not been yet Impartial enough to do Justice to the Country: He has been both Blind and Deaf to the true and main Causes of our Uneasinesses and Complaints: He has laboured with all his Art, at the Expence of his own Understanding, to fix all the Mischiefs and bad Effects of *private Mismanagement* and *ill Oeconomy* upon publick *Male-Administration*. For my own Part, I can sincerely declare, that I have no Design or Interest to justify any publick Male-Administration; but I have a strong Propensity and firm Resolution to state and argue the Matter fairly between the *Court and Country*, since such a Distinction has been lately made, and carry'd so far.

THE Danger of the Church was cried up some Years ago while it would serve a State Turn, and promote the Designs of some Gentlemen who wanted more *Civil Power*, and who otherwise would have been no more concerned for the Church than other People: But now the Church is safe, the *Civil Constitution* is in danger; and they who were formerly so infinitely concerned for the Safety of the Church, have now dropped the Church to save the State: And tho' this may look mysterious to some, yet I think the Case is very plain; that they themselves, in their own Opinion, are the Church and State too. I know not, Sir, what Quarters, or what sort of Treatment I am to expect from the *Craftsman*: Perhaps his best Defence might be, the Contempt of Silence. But this must be left to his own Judgment.

I am, SIR, your's, &c.

PHILARCHUS.

EPIGRAM on the GRUBSTREET WRITERS.

WHEN first the *Grub*, with P—e, began,
All saw th' *Ill-natur'd*, WITTY Man:
Offended still, but still well pleas'd,
The Wounds his SATYR gave, IT eas'd.
Grown tir'd — To R—f—l, He consign'd
His SPLEEN, but kept his WIT behind.

L O N D O N.

The last Mails brought these farther Advices.

They write from Rome, that Sixteen of the Ringleaders of the late Tumult at Veletri, are committed Prisoners there, in order for their Prosecution and Punishment.

The French King having consented that his Ambassador, the Duke of St. Aignan, shall return to Rome, upon Condition that the Arms of the King of Poland be set up again at the Place from whence they were taken down; and provided that the Pope will give a Declaration, that the same were taken down without his Knowledge, and that he disapproves of what was done in that Matter, the Duke will return accordingly, as soon as the Arms of King Stanislaus are replaced over the Gate of the Polish Convent, and as soon as the Pope has given the said Declaration. This is what his Holiness seems very much disposed to, only he would fain do it in such a Manner, as may not disoblige King Augustus.

The Pretender is very solicitous with the Cardinals and others of the Congregation of Rites, to put the Stamp of Authenticity, upon the Miracle said to be wrought by the Blood of his late Wife the Princess Sobiesky, which had so much Virtue, that a Nun in the Convent of St. Lucia, who had a Cancer

in her Breast, was immediately cured of it by being only touch'd with a Linnen Rag dipp'd in that Blood. The Pope having resolv'd to Canonize the two new Saints, Vincent de Paul and Juliana Falconieri, in the Church of St. John de Lateran; and it being represented to him, that it would be much more convenient to have the Ceremony performed at St. Peter's, he has thereupon alter'd his Opinion, to the great Satisfaction of all the People of Rome.

Letters from Leghorn say, that the Baron de Neuhoof's Party in the Island of Corsica, is very much revived by the Sums of Money which were lately remitted to him from thence, and that two Vessels are since arrived at that Island, which put several Foreign Officers on Shore at Aleria, to whom the Baron gave Employments; but other Advices say, they only came to reclaim some Spanish Deserters. The Malecontents who oppose the Baron's Party, are headed by one Luke Ornani, who is descended from one of the ancientest Families in the Island, and to whom his Faction is very much devoted: He keeps with a Body of Troops in the Mountains on the South Side of the Island, and leaves nothing unattempted, to bring over those of the contrary Party, whose Courage or other Qualities may be of Service to him. Tho' the Baron has been abandoned by some of his Party, he continues not only to make an obstinate Defence, but has also several Times attack'd the Genoese Troops, or those of his opposite Party. According to these same Letters, the Baron is gone to reside at Verdo near Aleria, in order to concert with his Party, the Measures proper to be taken during the Winter, and has caused 12 Genoese Prisoners to be hanged up by way of Reprisal, for several Corsicans who were taken Prisoners in some late Engagements, and put to Death by Rivarola, the Genoese Commissary at Bastia: From which Place they write, that on the 17th ult. a General Assembly of the principal Leaders of the Malecontents was held at Casaconi, wherein the Baron Theodore presided, and assured them again, that he should shortly receive such a considerable supply, as would enable him to act with more Success than ever: Some of the Malecontents replied, that he had flatter'd them with such Hopes a long Time, but hitherto without Effect; whereupon, they say, it was resolv'd, after some Debates, that if the promised Succours did not arrive before the End of October, the Baron should resign his Sovereign Authority. Mean time he has commanded 600 Men to Patrole along the Coasts, in order to keep off the Genoese Shipping.

Letters from Ratisbon say, that the Foreigner, viz. the Count de Chalcomi (mentioned in a late Paper of ours) who lays Claim to the Possession of Swabia, being not retired from that City as he was ordered, the Baron Judoci, the Emperor's second Commissary at the Dyet, sent one of his Secretaries to him with a Couple of Heydukes, to let him know, 'That he was extremely surprized at the Liberty he had taken to send him the Letter, wherein he pretended to justify his Conduct, and wherein the Dignity of the Emperor and his ministerial Honour are alike injured; that therefore he admonish'd him to depart the City forthwith, in Obedience to the former Order, or else he should be forced to treat him in a Manner that could not but be disagreeable to him.' But the Foreigner instead of Compliance, has given in a Memorial to the Ministers at the Dyet, wherein he complains how he has been used by the said Imperial Commissioner, and declares, 'That he has all possible Respect for the Emperor, and Regard for his Ministers, and thinks he has not been wanting in either of those Duties by putting in Claims, the Validity of which, he can prove before God and all the States of the Empire.' He concludes his Memorial, by intreating the Dyet to have Regard to his Demand, and to back his Solicitations to the Emperor, that Justice may be done him, and he may be put in Possession of 'the Duchy of Swabia.' Whether this Gentleman's Head is out of Order, as 'twas at first believed, or not, 'tis certain, that nothing can make him give up his Opinion, that he has a Right and Title to Swabia.

They write from Italy, that the Government at Naples has ordered strict Search to be made after the Author of a Satyr lately spread there, intitled,



Vulcan and the Cyclops forging Chains for the Neapolitans.

There has been a great Hurricane at Florence of Rain, Hail and Lightning, which fell upon the Monastery of the New Converts, and set Fire to it, so that the Belfry was quite consumed to Ashes, as were some of the Nuns Cells.—The Twelve Turks from Corfica, formerly mentioned, are, by the Grand Duke's Order, delivered up to the Consul of Genoa, and the Vessel that brought them to Leghorn is seized.

Tuscany is not yet evacuated; but we are inform'd by Letters from Pisa, that the Duke of Montemar will quit it to the Imperialists, as soon as he hears that the Count de Fuencalra, the Spanish Ambassador at Venice, has received the original Act of the Emperor's Renunciation of Naples, Sicily, and the State del Presidii; and when this is done, the Duke will deliver to Prince Pio, the Emperor's Ambassador, the Act whereby the King of Naples and Sicily renounces Tuscany, Parma and Placentia. Mean time the Duke de Montemar has received 50000 Pistoles from the Court of Spain, by Bills of Exchange on the chief Bankers of Leghorn, which is partly to discharge the Arrears due to the Troops, and to pay off what is owing for the Hire of the Foreign Ships that are to be employed in transporting them; the Masters of which, 'tis said, have actually received Orders from the Duke de Montemar, from the Spanish Intendant of the Marines, &c. to be ready for sailing in a few Days.—And a great Number of Spanish Officers arrived from Leghorn at Genoa, where they were going on board the Packet Boat for Spain, reported also, that all Things were in a readiness for the said Embarkation.

There's Advice from Barbary, that the City of Fez, has submitted to the King Muley Abdallah, after 18 of the principal Authors of the Rebellion there were publickly put to Death.

The Prince and Princess of Orange, having embark'd at Soestdyke Yesterday se'night with all their Retinue in two Yachts, arrived that Evening at the Hague, and next Morning the Prince went and notified his Arrival to the President of the three Colleges of the States General, who afterwards waited on him with their Compliments on the Part of the said Colleges.

Major General D. Bartholomew Ladrón de Guevara, Governor of Girona, is preferred by the King of Spain, to the Government of Cadiz.

The Princess de Grignan, died at Paris on the 9th Inst. 70 Years of Age; as did about the same Time another old Lady of 90. Mademoiselle de Choiseul and the Marchioness D'O are also dead. A Marriage is talk'd of there, between the Prince de Rohan Guimene and Mademoiselle Marfan, a rich Heiress of Bretagne.

The Count de Lautrec, one of the French King's Lieutenant Generals, arrived at his Court on the 9th Inst. from Italy, and the Marshal de Noailles was expected from thence last Week.

M. Claidion, Secretary to the Dutch Ambassador, died last Week at Paris; from whence they add, that the Dutchess de Estrees's Chaplain being called to come down from his Chamber as usual to Supper, and making no Answer, the Key of the Door being on the Inside, some of her Servants got in at the Window, and found him stretch'd on the Floor with his Throat cut by a Razor.

A Mail arrived Yesterday from France, with Letters of the 29th ult. O. S. from Genoa, which say, that Theodore is in a worse Situation than he has been since he began his Reign, by reason of a Mischance he met with in a Design that he had form'd against the Territory of Calenzana, wherein he lost a great many Men, and had much ado to save his Person. They add, that there's a General Conspiration among the Rebels, and as general a Resolution to abandon him and return to the Genoese Dominion; the rather, because they have heard with what Severity several of their Comrades, that were taken Prisoners, have been treated at Bastia.

They write from Massa Carrara, that there has been found at Rochebagne, in the Mountains which produce that fine Marble which is used for Statues, a very plentiful Mine of Copper and Veins of Red Lead; and that many People of Experience affirm, that if they dig to the Centre, they will assuredly find a rich Gold Mine; and a great many Men are accordingly at work.

The King of Sardinia made a Present to the Marshal de Villars of his Picture set in Diamonds, to the Value of 200,000 Livres.

M. du Gue Trovin, one of the French King's Lieutenant Generals of the Marines, died at Paris Yesterday se'night in his Grand Climacteric.

And the Day before died at Isly, Madame the Princess of Conti, who, tho' but 5 Months gone

with Child, was forced to be laid before her Time, by reason of the unnatural Position of the Infant in her Womb, and after being blooded 7 Times, the same was taken from her, which proved a Living Prince, and was sprinkled. The Dutchess of Orleans visited her the Afternoon before she died, in order to see her take the Sacraments. The Deceas'd had all the Symptoms of the Purples and Small Pox.

The Hon. Miss Selwyn and Miss Littleton, are appointed Maids of Honour to the Princess of Wales.

This Morning General Wade sets out, with several other Officers, for Scotland.

Yesterday Morning Mrs. Maccoy, who lived in the Broadway, Westminster, was found drowned in a Ditch in the Horse Ferry Road leading to Tothill Fields.

On Wednesday Night last his Grace the Duke of Dorset came to Town from the Seat of the Lady Betty Germain, at Drayton in Northamptonshire, to his House at Whitehall. And

Yesterday his Grace waited on her Majesty at Kensington, and met with a gracious Reception.

Yesterday Bank Stock was 150 1-half to 3-4ths for the Opening. India 179 1-half to 3-4ths. South Sea 99 1-half. Old Annuity 113 3-4ths Books shut. New Ditto 111 to 1-8th. Three per Cent. 105. Emperor's Loan 117 1-4th. Royal Assurance 110 3-4ths. London Assurance 15 Books shut. African 16. India Bonds 61. 10s. to 12s. Prem. Three per Cent. ditto 61. 3s. Prem. South Sea Bonds no Price. New Bank Circulation 17s. 6d. Prem. Salt Tallow 3 3-4ths to 5 3-4ths Prem. English Copper 21. 8s. Welsh ditto, no Price. Three 1-half per Cent. Exchequer Orders 6 1-half per Cent. Prem. Three per Cent. ditto 2 5-8ths to 3-4ths. per Cent. Prem. Million Bank 117.

On Monday October the 4th, at 5 in the Evening, will begin

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Where may be had, SYLLABUS ANATOMICUS generalem Humani Corporis patium Ideam Comprehendens; in Usum Tyronum rem Anatomicam nec non Chirurgicam prosequendum precipue designatus.

A Gulielmo Bromfield, Chirurgo.

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N. B. Number V. is in the Press, and will be speedily published.

STRIPE'S ANNALS of the REFORMATION.

EDWARD SYMON, Bookseller, in Cornhill, gives Notice, that for the Accommodation of those who have bought the 1st and 2d Volumes Weekly, as likewise those who had purchased them before, and are now willing to compleat this Valuable Work, he will begin to publish on Thursday the 30th Instant, N. 1. of Vol. 3. containing Five Sheets, Price 6d. and will continue it every Thursday after until the whole is finished.

For what concerns the Writer of this History, it will be sufficient to cite the Testimony of the then Bishops, as we find it prefix'd to one of the Volumes in these Words:

Mr. Strype's Abilities for writing an Ecclesiastical History of the Church of England, at, and after the Reformation of it, are well known by the Works which he hath already publish'd, have given great Light to the Affairs and Transactions of our Church, and the State of Religion and Learning within that Compass of Years, which we had but very short and imperfect Accounts of before; and therefore we can't but approve of his Labours, and do heartily recommend this his new Work, which carries on so useful and desirable a Piece of Church History so much wanted: Sign'd

W. Cant. T. Chichester, Fa. Bristol, Rich. St. David's, W. Ebor. Jo. Norwich, Jo. Apsch, Edm. London, Jo. Wigorn, W. Bangor, R. Winchester, Jo. Landaff, W. Duresme, R. Lincoln, Sam. Roffen, Jo. Carloli, Tho. Ely, Jo. Oxford, F. Cestrins, Ben. Sarum, W. Peterborough, T. Sodor and Man. Lan. Exon, Jos. Gloucester,

This Work is the History of the Establishment of the Reformation of the Church of England, and does not interfere with Bishop Burnet's, that being only the History of the Original and Rise of it.

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